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North American Muscoid Diptera

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The new forms characterized herein are all based upon material received from various sources and I am indebted to all the collectors listed below for the privilege of studying this material.

Clairvillia amicta, n. sp.

Similar to *C. curialis* Reinhard in most essential characters, including genitalia, but readily distinguished by the smaller build and the more distinctly pollinose abdomen.

Male.—Front at vertex 0.18 of head width, diverging rapidly forward to antennal base; sides of front and face including cheeks gray pollinose on black ground color; frontalia deep brownish to black, wider than parafrontal on upper half; ocellar bristles weak, slightly reclinate; inner verticals distinct but not very large; frontals in a single row extending one bristle below antennal base; antenna black, reaching to lower third of face, apical segment subovate, barely exceeding length of second; black, bare arista slightly thickened near base thence fine or delicate to tip; clypeus but little depressed, epistoma gently bowed forward; vibrissae well separated near level of oral margin; facialia bearing a few setae at lower extremity, parafacialia bare, little narrowed downward; large bare eve reaching below vibrissae level; palpus black with swollen tip; cheek largely ventral and sublinear in profile; proboscis rather slender but well under head height; shiny black occiput flat above neck and

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¹ Contribution No. 3998, Department of Entomology, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

slightly swollen below, sparsely clothed with mostly short black hairs.

Thorax and scutellum shiny black, entire upper surface pruinose in favorable view with two poorly defined vittae before suture, none behind. Chaetotaxy: Acrostichal 0 or 1, 0; dorsocentral 2, 3; intraalar 2; supraalar 3 (only middle one large); notopleural 2; presutural 1 (outer); humeral 2–3; sternopleural 3; pteropleural 1 (small); scutellum with 2 lateral, and 1 goodsized decussate apical pair, no differentiated discals. Legs subshiny black, weakly bristled; mid tibia with two weak anterodorsal bristles; claws and pulvilli subequal last tarsal segment. Wing with a light uniform tawny tinge on costal half and becoming grayish hyaline behind; first posterior cell barely closed at costa a little before wing tip; cubitulus obtusely rounded, without stump or fold; third vein bearing one short seta near base; no costal spine; calypters semitransparent white.

Abdomen black, narrower and longer than thorax, first segment fully as long as each of following three, which are gray pollinose above on basal half or more, with hairs on upper surface erect but short; one pair of median marginal bristles on segments one and two, a complete marginal row on last two segments, no discals; genitalia caudoventral, first segment polished and slightly elongated, second globose, forceps slender, bearing a pair of broad-tipped appendages near base behind as in *curialis* (*Ent. News* 69: 236). Female unknown.

Length, 4.5–5 mm.

Holotype: Canelo, Arizona, July 20, 1958 (M. Adachi). Paratype: 1 male, same data as type.

Archytas russatus, n. sp.

In Curran's key traces to A. nivalis Cn., from which it is immediately distinguished by the predominantly red translucent abdomen.

Male.—Head pollen subsilvery on pale ground color becoming slightly yellowish on parafrontal, which bears intermixed black and pale hairs on upper part but only pale ones below middle; parafacial and cheek pale-haired, latter one-third eye length; vertex 0.34 of head width; frontals in two irregular rows on

each side of pale yellow frontalia; ocellars absent; two pairs of strong verticals, inner decussate; antenna red, third segment black on dorsal half or more; arista black, proximal segment usually well under one-half length of third; palpus yellow, beset on upper margin from base to widened tip with short black spinose hairs; proboscis subequal to head height; occiput pale pollinose, with a dense ruff of pale pile.

Thorax black dusted with yellowish gray pollen, dorsal vittae narrow, interrupted at suture; disc of prescutum clothed with pale and black hairs; acrostichals normally 3—4; dorsocentrals 4, 4; sternopleurals 2, 3; pteropleurals 2 (equal sternopleurals in size); scutellum reddish yellow, with 4 lateral, 1 decussate apical, 1 short spine-like preapical and 2 appressed but well differentiated discal pairs in a transverse row behind middle; propleuron and propleura wholly pale pilose. Legs black, strongly bristled, claws and pulvilli elongate. Wing gray hyaline becoming opaque yellow on narrow basal margin; calypters white with rims deep yellow to golden.

Abdomen reddish but usually marked above with a narrow dark median vitta, surface mostly shiny except narrow basal margin of second segment and basal half or more of last dusted with whitish pollen; one pair of median marginal bristles on segment two, a marginal row on three and four besides two irregular rows of discals on last; fused genital forceps broad and deeply concave behind, with narrow free part slightly recurved and notched at apex; accessory process divided apically into two apical arms, anterior one slender and bowed inward near tip, posterior arm simple, a little shorter and considerably stouter; penis geniculate near basal third, apical segment widened distally to apex which bears a reflexed pale membranous border; lobes of fifth sternite but slightly widened on inner apical margin.

Female.—Front at vertex 0.35 of head width; parafrontal yellow pollinose; two proclinate and two reclinate orbital bristles all stout; cheek one-half or more eye length; abdomen darker, claws and pulvilli shorter than in male.

Length, 11-12.

Holotype male and allotype female, Cuernavaca, Mor. Mexico; March 3–5, 1959, 5500–6000 ft (H. E. Evans & D. M.

Anderson) in Cornell University Collection. Paratypes: 2 males and 2 females, same locality as type, dated March 3–10, 1959 (H. E. Evans); 1 male, Chilpancingo, Guer. Mexico, 4400 ft, March 19, 1959 (H. E. Evans); and 1 female, Rio Tehuantepec, Oxa, Mexico, September 6, 1947 (F. A. Cowan & M. R. Wheeler.

PLAGIOSIPPUS, n. gen.

Differs from *Dichocera* in the longer front, simple male antennae, parafacial haired to lower extremity, abdomen with discals on intermediate segments, etc.

Head wider than high, frontal profile subequal to gently receding facial, vibrissal axis four-fifths antennal which is near eye middle; clypeus moderately depressed, epistoma nearly full width of same and somewhat produced; vibrissae strong and decussate, on oral margin; facialia divergent and flattened downward, bearing three to five bristly hairs on lower extremity; haustellum stout, shorter than palpi; frontal bristles in a single row extending uninterruptedly on parafacial to or below mid face level; male without orbitals, weak proclinate ocellars in both sexes: first antennal segment erect and nearly one-half length of second, third concave on front margin and in profile with broad truncate apex obtusely angulate on anterior extremity; arista bare, geniculate, proximal segment short; eye moderately pilose; cheek with a vestiture of fine to coarse bristly hairs, nearly one-half eve length; occiput gently convex. Thoracic chaetotaxy: acrostichal 3, 3; dorsocentral 3, 3; intraalar 3; supraalar 3; humeral 4-5; presutural 2 (inner one weak); sternopleural 3; pteropleural 1 (larger than sternopleural); scutellum with 3 long lateral, 1 smaller decussate apical and 1 discal pair; propleuron bare; prosternum and postnotal slope setose. Legs stoutish, claws and pulvilli short, female front tarsi noticeably flattened and widened. Wing normal in size, third vein with 4 or 5 bristly hairs near base; cubitulus rounded rectangularly, without stump or fold; first posterior cell open well before wing tip. Abdomen ovate, segment two with one median marginal and two or three pairs of discals but only one discal pair besides a marginal row on segment three, a marginal and discal row on segment four; sternites narrowly exposed in both sexes.

Type: Plagiosippus invasor, n. sp.

Plagiosippus invasor, n. sp.

Male.—Front at vertex 0.27 of head width but widening rapidly downward into facial angle; parafrontal blackish with thin gray lusterless pollen visible in favorable light, moderately clothed with black hairs which extend downard on full length of parafacial; latter with heavier grayish pollen on dark background; six frontal bristles below antennal base, reaching well below mid face level; cheek groove red; frontalia brown, narrowed upwards from antennal base and well under parafrontal width; antenna black, second segment somewhat rufous, about one-third length of third; arista black, thickened beyond middle, second segment hardly over twice as long as wide; palpus yellow, with numerous black hairs on apical half; cheek and occiput dusted with bluish gray pollen and latter clothed with a dense ruff of whitish pile.

Thorax black scutellum red, dusted with gray pollen; mesonotum marked with four velvety black vittae before suture and five behind, of latter only the median one attains scutellar base; calypters opaque white. Legs subshiny black, femora moderately thickened; mid tibia with three stoutish anterodorsal bristles. Wing slightly infuscated costobasally and along two apical cross veins besides a very distinct brown macula over small cross vein; costal spine vestigial; epaulet and subepaulet black.

Abdomen black, last three segments entirely pollinose above, viewed from behind the pollen is distinctly tawny on the two apical segments but more grayish to white on preceding one; genital segments black, beset with spiny bristles; forceps fused beaklike, gently bowed and sharp-tipped in profile; accessory process shiny red, broad convex base suddenly reduced near middle to a narrow lobe tapering to a rounded apex.

Female.—Front at vertex 0.30 of head width; outer verticals and two strong proclinate orbitals present; third antennal seg-

ment slender, evenly rounded on apex; arista thickened about to middle; four to five frontal bristles below antennal base with lowermost about at mid face level; parafrontal pollen largely obscuring dark background; tarsal claws small; genitalia retracted.

Length, 7.5-9 mm.

Holotype: Male, Miller's Cyn. 4 mi. W. Knicksville, Cochise Co., Ariz., X-18-1956, J. W. MacSwain. Allotype female, Mt. Home Cn. San Bdno. Co., Calif., IX-20-1922, F. R. Cole.

Xanthocera lucentis, n. sp.

A small shining blue-black fly, which differs widely from the type species, *X. clistoides* Townsend, in having the thorax and abdomen entirely devoid of pollen.

Female.—Parafrontal, cheek and occiput shining black; face gray pollinose; frontals in a single row descending to base of antenna; verticals two pairs, inner decussate; two pairs of proclinate orbitals and good-sized ocellars; front at vertex 0.27 of head width, diverging evenly into facial angle; antenna reddish yellow, reaching lower fourth of face, third segment about two and one-half times length of second; bare arista concolorous with antennae, moderately thick and tapering to middle, second segment slightly under twice longer than wide; bare parafacial almost equal clypeal width; facialia bare; vibrissae on oral margin; palpus yellow; haustellum short; eye sparsely shorthaired; cheek one-third eye length, beset with coarse black hairs which extend on occiput.

Thoracic chaetotaxy: acrostichal, 2, 3; dorsocentral 3, 3; intraalar 3; supraalar 3; presutural 1 (outer); notopleural 2; humeral 4; sternopleural 2; pteropleural 1 (as large as sternopleural); scutellum shining black, with 3 lateral, 0 apical and 1 discal pair. Wing hyaline with a slight yellowish tinge becoming grayer on hind margin, veins including costa pale yellow; third vein with two small setae near base; first posterior cell open at wing tip; hind cross vein a little over its length from cubitulus, latter broadly rounded without appendage; costal spine minute; epaulet reddish; calypters transparent, pale tawny. Coxae and femora shiny black, tibiae and tarsi pale yellow; mid

tibia with two stout anterodorsal bristles; claws and pulvilli short.

Abdomen broadly ovate, one median marginal on first two and marginal row on last two segments, one discal on intermediate segments, a discal and submarginal row on anal segment; sternites exposed; genitalia retracted, not adapted for piercing. Male unknown.

Length, 5.5 mm.

Holotype: Cranberry Lk., N. Y., July 10, 1951, L. L. Pechunan.

PSEUDOLOMYIA, 11. gen.

A robust species with the habitus of *Orasturmia* Reinhard, but the clypeus more deeply sunk, facialia strongly bristled to middle or above; vibrissae larger and decussate; antennal axis higher above eye middle; etc.

Head but little wider than high, frontal profile shorter than moderately receding facial, vibrissal axis two-thirds length of antennal; full width epistoma moderately warped from clypeal plane; vibrissae on oral margin; frontals in a single closely set row extending from level with base of third antennal segment to upper third of front, one reclinate stoutish prevertical and one stronger reclinate inner vertical; ocellars proclinate, weak to vestigial: parafacial bare; antenna subequal length of face; arista practically bare, proximal segments short; eve large reaching below vibrissal level, thickly short-haired; cheek narrow in profile about one-ninth eve length; proboscis under onehalf head height, labella large and fleshy; palpus stoutish and slightly bowed upward from base to tip; occiput flat to gently convex below neck: Thoracic chaetotaxy: acrostichal 3, 3; dorsocentral 3, 4; intraalar 3; supraalar 3; intrapostalar strong; presutural 1 (outer): notopleural 2: posthumeral 3: humeral 5; pteropleural 3-4 (differentiated in hair cluster); sternopleural 2, 1 (only hindmost strong); scutellum with 3 strong lateral, 1 good-sized decussate apical and 1 appressed but well differentiated discal pair; postnotal slope and propleuron bare; prosternum setose. Legs moderately long and slender, hind tibiae evenly ciliated. Wing clear, first posterior cell open well before wing tip; third vein setose near base; costal spine not developed. Abdomen obovate, as wide as thorax and clothed with a dense vestiture of short appressed hairs; third segment with a marginal row of rather short stoutish bristles and anal segment with entire upper surface bearing weaker erect bristles without a differentiated marginal row.

Type: Pseudolomyia scissilis, n. sp.

Pseudolomyia scissilis, n. sp.

Male.—Head densely gray pollinose with black ground color apparent on cheek and on front before vertex, latter 0.21 of head width; parafrontal with a uniform vestiture of fine short black hairs extending on parafacial to aristal level or lower; frontalia velvety brown, exceeding parafrontal width except at anterior extremity; antenna mostly black, third segment three times length of second, apex of latter and base of third on inner side reddish; arista brownish on slightly thickened basal half, thence tapered to a delicate tip; parafacial below subequal to width of third antennal segment; facialia bearing a row of equistrong infraclinate bristles to mid face level or above besides a row of hairs outside and ascending higher up than main bristle row; palpus yellow; back of head densely pale pilose.

Thorax black dusted with gray pollen marked with three broad shiny black uninterrupted vittae reaching to scutellar base and a well defined but much narrower or almost linelike one between the latter stopping far before scutellum; latter reddish, surface moderately shining above but distinctly pruinose in a flat rear view. Wing gray hyaline; cubitulus obtusely rounded, about length of small cross vein from hind margin; hind and apical cross veins oblique and in same plane; calypters longer than wide, opaque white with a slight yellow tinge. Legs wholly black, mid tibia with three anterodorsal bristles; claws and pulvilli subequal length of last two tarsal segments.

Abdomen black sides reddish with grayish pollen above which in rear view appears thinner along median line and laterally on a large triangular area extending forward from hind margin of each intermediate segment; anal segment shorter than preceding and more heavily pollinose; hypopygium small, caudoventral; genital forceps fused, extreme apex suddenly reduced to an acute curved hook; accessory process red, stouter and slightly longer than forceps in profile; penis short, widened to apex which bears a pale membranous lobe on posterior extremity; venter without any modified vestiture on apical segments. Female not known.

Length, 12-13 mm.

Holotype: Amherst, Ohio, Jul.-Aug. 1958 (H. J. Reinhard). Paratypes: 1 male, San Antonio, Texas, July 19, 1924 (H. B. Parks); and 1 male, Chiricauhua Mts., Arizona, September 6, 1958, no collector's label.

Mimologus emulatus, n. sp.

Differs from the type species, *M. effectus* Reinhard, in the following characters among others: body build smaller; parafacial vestiture restricted to outer margin of lower third; four lateral scutellars; proximal abdominal segments without median marginals.

Malc.—Front at vertex 0.22 of head width, equibroad about to middle thence widening evenly into facial angle; head pollen gray with a slight yellowish cast on parafrontal which bears a vestiture of erect fine black hairs; deep brown frontalia subequal parafrontal width; frontal bristles in a single row, three beneath antennal base; inner verticals and ocellars broken off but scars indicating good-sized bristles; antenna black, third segment nearly two and one-half times second; black bare arista only slightly thickened on basal fourth; clypeus well depressed, epistoma warped and moderately prominent; vibrissae not far above oral margin; facialia weakly bristled on lower third; cheek clothed with fine black hairs, one-fifth of eye length; thick haustellum barely exceeding length of enlarged labella; palpus red infuscated basally, bearing black hairs on upturned apical half; occiput densely pale-haired.

Thorax black gray pollinose, notum marked with four narrow but well defined black vittae, scutellum largely reddish. Chaetotaxy: acrostichal 3, 3; dorsocentral 3, 4; presutural 2; intra-

alar 3; supraalar 3; sternopleural 2, 2; pteropleural 1 (weak); scutellum with 4 lateral, 1 discal and 1 weaker short decussate apical pair. Wing clear, first posterior cell open well before tip; third vein with three setae near base; costal spine vestigial; calypters opaque, whitish vellow. Legs subshiny black, hind tibia ciliate on outer posterior side; mid tibia with two anterodorsal bristles; claws and pulvilli elongated.

Abdomen shining black with side of second and third segments obscurely reddish, latter including anal segment gray pollinose above on basal third to half at sides; segments three and four with a marginal row of bristles besides several irregular rows of discals on last; shiny black genital forceps rather slender terminating in a moderately flattened divided apex; accessory process reddish, a trifle shorter but distinctly wider than forceps in profile and bearing a vestiture of short black hairs on outer side of apical third or more.

Female.—Front at vertex 0.21 of head width; parafrontals vellowish gray; two verticals and proclinate orbitals; claws and pulvilli short; intermediate abdominal segments more distinctly reddish in ground color, otherwise shining black and pollinose as in male.

Length, 8-9 mm.

Holotype female and allotype male, "10 mi. E. Navajoa, Son., Mex., VIII-13-59, W. L. Nutting & F. G. Werner."

Books Received

FERGUSON, W. E.—Biological characteristics of the mutillid subgenus Photopsis Blake and their systematic value (Hymenoptera). University of California Publications in Entomology, Vol. 27 (1): 1-92, 7 pls., 2 figs. Univ. of Cal. Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1962. Price: paper, \$2.00.

Linsley, E. G.—The Cerambycidae of North America. Part II. Paradrinae, Prioninae, Spondylinae, Aseminae. Ibidem, Vol. 19, 102 pages, 1962. Price: paper, \$2.50. Part III, Cerambycinae, Tribes Opsimimi through Megaderini. Ibidem, Vol.

20, 188 pages, 1962. Price: paper, \$3.50.